FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JANUARY 1985

Lebanon

At the end of the 22 January talks in Al-Naqurah, the Lebanese delegation announced its intention to present a detailed answer to Israel's withdrawal plan at the next session, scheduled for 24 January, following a Lebanese Cabinet meeting on 23 January, Jerusalem radio disclosed. Reporting on the talks, Beirut radio said the Lebanese viewed as "positive" Israel's admission of the necessity for the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL to deploy in the areas evacuated by the IDF. On the other hand, a lebanese delegation statement cited by the radio criticized Israel's failure to provide a precise timetable for the IDF's full withdrawal, asserting that Israel's planned "withdrawal" is in fact a "redeployment" aimed at evacuating an area where it is incurring heavy losses while continuing to occupy much of the south. On the question of UNIFIL, the statement confirmed that Lebanon has pledged to expand the role of the UN forces if Israel submits a detailed program for its full withdrawal. However, in remarks reported by *THE JERUSALEM POST*, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres contended that the decision to deploy UNIFIL in the areas vacated by the IDF "lies solely with the Syrians," and they have told UN representative Jean-Claude Aime that Syria is not encouraging Lebanon to ask for a UNIFIL deployment in the Sidon area, according to Jerusalem radio. Commenting on Poland's offer to participate in UNIFIL, Israeli sources cited by *MA'ARIV* predicted that the Soviet Union will make its agreement to UNIFIL's deployment in the Israeli-evacuated areas conditional on the participation of Soviet bloc units in the UN force.

Meanwhile, the IDF continued to dismantle and withdraw equipment from the Sidon area, according to Jerusalem radio. As for Israel's defense policy after the withdrawal from the current lines, a senior IDF officer cited by the radio stated that IDF patrols will cross into the areas now being evacuated whenever necessary, though their bases will remain behind the new lines.

North of the Israeli-occupied sector, the Lebanese Army began reopening roads in the Al-Kharrub region on 23 January, while in Beirut the Amal movement announced the closure of many of its offices and called on Amal gunmen to withdraw from the streets in line with government security measures, according to Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radios.

Israel-Egypt

Israeli Prime Minister Peres has sent a message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak explaining Israel's decision to withdraw in stages from Lebanon, Jerusalem radio revealed. Israeli political sources believe that the message is also intended to facilitate a summit meeting with Mubarak in the near future, the radio added.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force damaged a Netherlands salvage tug outside Iraq's exclusion zone during its attack on shipping the night of 21 January, the *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported. Citing shipping sources, the paper said the tug was anchored less than 80 kms north of the Saudi coast when it was struck by a missile.

Iranian-Turkish Talks

Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi and his Turkish counterpart signed a protocol for construction of oil and gas pipelines on Turkish soil during their talks in Ankara, IRNA and Ankara radio reported.

Oman-PDRY

Positive results were achieved during the third Oman-PDRY meeting to discuss the border issue, muscat radio noted.

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Successful Karmal Military Operations Reported

LD221751 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Quoting a responsible source of the security forces in Ghazni Province, a BAKHTAR correspondent reports that 15 armed rebels were crushed as a result of successful operations recently mounted by the heroic security forces in the villages of that province.

Two Chinese DSHK's with 1,500 rounds of ammunition; 35 assorted weapons with 114,000 rounds of ammunition; 50 rounds of ammunition for a recoilless gun; 97 rounds of ammuniton for a rocket launcher; 72 mortar mines; and 3 boxes of medicine were seized from these criminals.

Similarly three trucks belonging to the rebels and loaded with dangerous weapons, sent there to murder our innocent compatriots, were destroyed.

Clandestine Radio Reports Mujahidin Operations

GF221810 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Pashto 1700 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] According to a report about our Muslim mujahidin, recently the Soviet occupationist soldiers and the Karmal mercenaries surrounded a village in Samangan Province. Because of the strong resistance by the Islamic fighters, the siege was broken and the Muslim mujahidin succeeded in killing 18 members of the attacking force, including the local (?commander). In that fight several enemy soldiers were wounded.

In recent days the Muslim mujahidin exploded a bomb in the (?Darahsu) Hotel in the Mazar-e Sharif city center. The bomb killed several puppet soldiers and wounded many others. In this explosion, Abdul Basir, a prominent member of the Khalf faction of the Communist Party, and 20 other officials of the city (?administration) were also killed. For some time this hotel was being used as residential quarters for the Karmal mercenary soldiers.

U.S. 'Generously Supplying' Arms to Mujahidin

LD210804 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0457 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 20, BAKHTAR — Washington is generously supplying arms to Afghan and Nicaraguan counter-revolution. Thus, Afghan counter-revolutionaries have now adopted modern anti-aircraft systems, missiles, and even chemical weapons.

One can only guess the true scale of military deliveries, in order to present their hirelings as "invincible," some years ago the United States spread the rumours that they allegedly used captured Soviet arms while carrying out military operations in Afghanistan. These arms were even on display. But Anwar al-Sadat let out the secret, saying he was delivering Soviet arms available in Egypt to Afghan counter-revolution in exchange for sops from Washington. No one in the US Administration had then the courage to deny the ally's statement.

But on January 15 the old frameup came to the fore in a new guise, a CBS correspondent at the Pentagon said in a newscast that the CIA had decided to supply the arms allegedly captured in Grenada late in October 1983 to its "friends" in Nicaragua and Afghanistan. In order to justify its intervention in Grenada, the White House pleased the existence in that country of six depots "stuffed with Soviet-made arms designed for subversion in the region". A WASHINGTON POST correspondent who visited the depots later reaffirmed those were sheer lies. At three depots there were no arms altogether, and three others a small amount of British (?made) rifles of the late 19th century were found.

Of course, it is not these rifles that Washington is going to turn over to the bandits and terrorists. The above depots are likely to become a transshipping point for quite different weapons. Spokesman for the U.S. Defence Department Michael I. Burch admitted that the CIA possesses weapons meant not for its own needs.

While condemning Washington's aggression against Grenada, Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, former vice chairman of the U.S. Senate Select-Committee on Intelligence, said he had never imagined that democracy could be destroyed by force of bayonets.

Now that the United States has "restored" democracy after its pattern in Grenada, it is supplying arms to continue aggression against Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

Implementation of Land, Water Reforms Continuing

LD200651 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 19, BAKHTAR — Supplementation of the land and water reforms is steadily continuing in Afghanistan.

Thus over 5,000 peasant family received land ownership documents only in Sheberghan Province recently.

This was stated by a spokesman of Land and Water Reforms Department of the province in an interview with a BAKHTAR reporter.

For ensuring better implementation of the democratic land and water reforms, 30 peasant councils have been established in Sheberghan Province.

The peasants of the province are also being assisted in getting chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and improved wheat seeds.

In Helmand Province also about three thousand peasants received title deeds of land during the last ten months of the current Afghan year (begun March 20, 1984).

In Ghanzni Province 135 landless peasants received state lands last week.

Indian CP Delegation Leader Interviewed

LD220933 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0455 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 21, BAKHTAR — "The arming of Pakistan by the USA poses a serious threat to the [word indistinct] and security of the countries of the region including India and Afghanistan".

This was said by Muqeem Farooqi, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of India, who had come to Kabul for participation in the 20th founding anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) in an interview with the correspondent of *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR*, published today.

He noted that the countries of the region should unite against this growing threat of imperialism.

Talking about Pakistan, he added, one should take in view that the Pakistanis want the restoration of democracy, not the converting of that country into a U.S. military base.

He pointed out that the Indians fully supported the restoration of democracy in Pakistan.

The restoration of democracy in that country is the guarantor of peace in the region, and it will ensure the removal of the U.S. bases from the region.

Muqeem Farooqi stressed that the USA had been trying to maintaing a strong dictatorship in Pakistan with a view to keeping U.S. bases in the region.

Dwelling on the U.S. plans aimed at disintegration of India, the head of the delegation said that it was a clear fact that the USA cherished the plan of disintegration of India. The USA strives very much to give effect to its plans and is not ready to give up these conspiracies. India is following the policy of non-alignment and anti-imperialism, he went on to say, and that is why imperialism has launched its efforts against India. The U.S. imperialism utilizes the separatist forces in its destabilising plans against India, and Pakistan has been turned into a training centre of the Punjabi extremists, he emphasized.

Speaking about the fraternal relations between the PDPA and the Communist Party of India, the head of the CPI delegation stated that the relations between the two parties are very good.

These relations are deep rooted and had consistently grown over so many years. He remarked that the relations between the two parties had further expanded after the April revolution.

Outside Intervention Must End in Afghanistan

LD210743 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 20, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BIA writes: The situation around Afghanistan which has come into being due to the interference and aggressions which have been conducted for quite a time from the territories of Pakistan and Iran against the DRA, could only be solved politically through negotiations leading to the immediate and unconditional cessation of the aggression and interference.

This is what Babrak Karmal, the party and state leader of Afghanistan said in his interview with a Portuguese journalist, Alles Nicolai recently. This explicit answer once again reflects vividly the goodwill and the revolutionary flexibility of the DRA. The state of Afghanistan has employed as in the past all the possibilities for achieving a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the constructive proposals of the DRA, dated May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1982.

Now it is up to the neighbours of Afghanistan i.e. Pakistan and Iran as to what extent they show their willingness to sincerely solve the existing problems. While the people of Pakistan and Iran seriously support a peaceful solution of the problems of the region, their governments, in collusion with U.S. CIA, train the terrorists and saboteurs in their territories, arm them and send them for murdering and carrying out destructive activities to Afghanistan.

The territory of Pakistan has not only been changed into the springboard of the undeclared war of imperialism against the DRA and the arming and equipping of the counterrevolution but also plays an important role as being the nucleus of the plots and conspiracies of reaction and imperialism against revolutionary Afghanistan. The leaders of Washington and Islamabad demagogically speak of a peaceful solution of the situation around Afghanistan but, in practice, they are using all the ways and means for covering the explicit interventions of Pakistan and the U.S.A. in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Right now, Washington insists on giving the undeclared war against Afghanistan broader dimensions. These conspiracies are implemented against the DRA through Zia's regime. It is first of all necessary to stop the intervention of U.S. imperialism into the internal affairs of Afghanistan to pave the ground for a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan are fully determined to counter the intervention of imperialism and to defend decisively the independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the revolutionary gains of the April revolution.

Gandhi Gives First Major Address to Lok Sabha

BK221641 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister told the Lok Sabha today that the government is committed to electoral reforms and would like this to be done quickly, although not in a hurried manner. He hoped it would be possible to fight the next election under these reforms. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was replying to the debate on the president's address. The motion of thanks to the president was later adopted by the house.

In his half hour speech, his first major address in the house after taking over as prime minister, Mr Gandhi covered a wide field spread over national and international issues. He was repeatedly cheered as he propounded his government policies with frequent digs at the opposition.

Referring to the antidefection bill to be introduced in the session, the prime minister said it is essential for a clean public life. We have to avoid loopholes, which may allow defection under another name. He said some opposition parties feel that the proposed bill is soft. Others regard it as strong. He hoped that it would be possible to bridge the gap.

He referred to the espionage case uncovered by the intelligence agencies and said it was one of the most serious cases of its kind. He did not want to say anything at this stage which may jeopardize investigation. It was not a party matter and it affected the whole nation. Government is taking action when necessary and is going to great steps to find out what had happened, how had it happened and the possible damage that has occurred. In an apparent reference to his former principal secretary, Dr P.C. Alexander, Mr Gandhi said his resignation was in keeping with the highest propriety of the civil services. There was nothing against him.

About Punjab and Assam, the prime minister expressed the hope that the government will be able to come forward with some news about solving these problems. He sought the cooperation of all in tackling these issues.

In a survey of international relations, Mr Gandhi said India will look for greater cooperation with South Asian countries. At his recent meeting with General Ziaul Haq, the Pakistan president had talked positively. But, unfortunately, in the intervening period some actions of the bureaucracy in Pakistan and members of that government have not been conducive to better relations. But India still looks forward to positive relations with Pakistan.

On Sri Lanka, the prime minister expressed his dismay at the way the all party conference had ended, eluding a political solution to the ethnic problem. He expressed his unhappiness over the manner in which the security forces had been deployed by the Sri Lanka authorities. He said India is looking forward to high level communications with Sri Lanka. We shall do whatever we can to help solve the ethnic problem. The prime minister described the forthcoming six nation summit as another step in the direction of peace and disarmament and said that later this year he will be visiting the Soviet Union and the United States.

Expressing grief at the Bhopal gas tragedy, he said government is looking at the policy of locating such industries. Assuring the members that they will get results from his government, he said it will ensure a clean, fast and responsive administration.

The prime minister ended his speech with a call to work for a united, secular and free India in the coming years where a worth of man is not judged by his religion, caste or region.

Further on Officials Arrested on Spy Charges

2 More Arrested

HK221456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 22 (AFP) — Police have arrested two more officials in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Secretariat in connection with an espionage scandal rocking India, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today.

Amrik Lal and Swaminath (one name) were produced before a local magistrate here today who ordered them held in police custody till January 28, PTI said. Both were said to be clerks.

With the latest arrests, six officials from the prime minister's secretariat alone have been booked for their alleged involvement in the busted spying ring, whose existence Mr Gandhi revealed to Parliament on Friday.

The authorities have arrested 15 government officials and announced that an unidentified foreign agent had left India.

Observers have noted that French diplomat Alain Bolley was recalled to Paris on Sunday. Intelligence sources have also said another Frenchman, not a diplomat, left India Saturday after being implicated in the scandal.

The government has not named any country involved in the spy ring, which allegedly involves defence secrets.

Indian counter-intelligence agencies today stepped up surveillance on several Western diplomatic missions here, police said.

They said the missions of the United States, Britain, France, Pakistan and West Germany were under close surveillance after confessions from people under arrest.

Sources gave no definite reason for stepping up the operation.

There was no mention of the Soviet Embassy. India and the Soviet Union enjoy good relations and intelligence sources have said that the Soviet intelligence agency, the KGB, often helps its Indian counterpart, the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) detect foreign spy rings.

Mr Gandhi authorised the clean-up after his announcement on Friday, which led to the resignation of one of his top aides. Police said airports had been alerted to prevent spies fleeing the country. An aide and close friend of Mr Gandhi, Arun Singh, is in charge of the clean-up operations, *THE INDIAN EXPRESS* said today.

Mr Gandhi has ordered ministers to scrutinise their staff closely, the paper said.

Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said his ministry would no longer send its films for processing to private laboratories.

In a rare linking of the Soviet Union to the spy scandal, *THE TRIBUNE* newspaper published in Chandigarh remarked editorially today that Paris, Washington and Moscow were probably among the buyers of classified information.

Meanwhile, the government refused to yield for the second day today to opposition demands that it should disclose more details of the case.

Observers said the capital's rumour mill was working overtime, with newspapers hinting that a former minister was involved in the ring. The government did not react to these reports.

Meanwhile former Prime Minister Charan Singh, now an opposition leader, said the government knew of the spy-ring in November, but did not reveal it in case it affected a general election in December, which Mr Gandhi won easily.

Foreign Links Studied

BK230514 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program; report from Delhi correspondent Bob Jobbins]

[Text] The Indian Government is understood to have sent intelligence officers to Paris and London to look at the foreign links in the spy scandal. The reports of the mission which emanate from the Indian news agency — UNITED NEWS OF INDIA [UNI] — came as the government continue to resist opposition demands for more information about the affair. Here is Bob Jobbins in Delhi:

[Begin recording] According to UNI, inquiries are also being made into the activities of an Indian businessman living abroad who has offices in London and Calcutta and who, the agency says, is believed to be connected with foreign companies which have sold sophisticated defense equipment to India. At the same time, it is reported here that there were two French citizens who were involved in the spy ring and who had contacts with the deputy military attache of the French Embassy who left Delhi late Sunday night at the request of the Indian Government. One of the Frenchmen left Delhi on Saturday, but the other had apparently been tipped off and left before the wave of arrests began. Of the three Frenchmen, only the military attache had any connection with an official French mission in India. In the matter of documents recovered so far, some related to nuclear secrets and defense policy. A large number are reported to deal with Indian business affairs including the purchase of military equipment. And sources say that as a result of this, all major economic and defense deals negotiated over the past 3 years are to be closely scrutinized. A review of contracts involving the ministries of defense, commerce, and industry has already begun.

In Parliament, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, promised MP's that they would be kept fully informed, but said that he could not say much at present for fear of jeopardizing the investigation. Answering opposition calls for a full debate on the scandal, Mr Gandhi said the affair was not a question of the government versus the opposition or opportunity to score political points. It was a matter which affected the entire nation. [end recording]

Defense Minister on Secret Film, Border Status

BK221102 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] The government has decided not to entrust the processing of top secrets and secret films on defense installations to any private laboratory. Stating this during question hour in the Rajya Sabha today, the defense minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, assured the house that such films will be procesed in black and white in defense laboratories. The minister, however, denied the charge that any top secret or secret film sent for processing to a private laboratory is missing or has disappeared.

The defense minister also informed the Rajya Sabha that there is reliable information with the government that armed forces of neighboring countries are being modernized and strengthened. In reply to a different question, the minister said that there are also reports regarding increasing militarization of the Indian Ocean by the big powers. These developments undoubtedly have security implications for the country. However, there is no evidence of unusual concentration of foreign troops along our borders he added.

Minister on Hope for Initiative in Sri Lanka

BK221250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] India has expressed the hope that the Sri Lanka Government will take an early initiative to settle the ethnic problem of Tamil minority through negotiations. The reiteration of India's hope came from the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, while replying to a call attention motion in the Lok Sabha today. The motion, moved by Mr Priyaranjan Das Munshi, Congress-I, and others, drew the attention of the government to the reported fresh violence in Sri Lanka causing loss of life and property of the Tamilians. It also referred to the trespass of a Sri Lanka patrol craft in the Indian waters, attacking fishermen.

Mr Khurshid Alam Khan said there can be no alternative to a political solution acceptable to all concerned within the framework of Sri Lanka's unity and terriorial integrity. He pointed out that the continuing cycle of violence and counter-violence cannot resolve the ethnic problem. Mr Khan said it is not the government's intention to discuss the internal affairs of Sri Lanka, but it is unfortunate that the Sri Lankan authorities are concentrating on security operations in which many Tamil civilians have been killed. Mr Khurshid Alam Khan referred to the Sri Lankan patrol craft which was apprehended by the coast guards well within India's territorial waters on the 11th of this

month after it was found harassing our fishermen. The Sri Lanka Government has been told that India expects no intrusions to take place in the future.

Further on Indonesian Foreign Minister's Visit

Mokhtar Speaks at Banquet

BK190941 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] India and Indonesia have expressed grave concern over the tense political situation. Speaking at a dinner hosted in honor of the visiting Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, in New Delhi yesterday, by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, the two leaders have called for urgent steps to bring about peace and international stability. They hoped that the celebrations in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Bundung Conference at Jakarta in April will suggest some remedial measures to solve the political and economic crisis facing the world. They are of the view that the developing countries are the most affected in the present crisis. Mr Khurshid Alam Khan said one main reason for the grave economic crisis in the world is the wasteful expenditure on armaments.

Earlier, speaking at a news conference in New Delhi, the Indonesian foreign minister said the problems relating to the arms race, East-West tension and the world economic issues will figure at the forthcoming Bandung Conference. Dr Mokhtar pointed out that he had come to India to invite the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to participate in the celebrations. India, he said, is not only the chairman of the nonaligned countries but a founder of the Bandung Conference. All pioneering members including China are being invited to the conference.

Mokhtar Departs New Delhi

BK190959 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, left New Delhi this morning after a 3-day visit. He was seen off at the airport by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, and senior officials.

Rasgotra Previews Delhi Summit on Disarmament

BK191644 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] The 6-nation summit on nuclear disarmament being held in New Delhi later this month will seek ways for the follow-up of the appeal issued by them in May last year.

The appeal, made simultaneously by the prime ministers of India, Sweden, and Greece and presidents of Mexico, Argentina, and Tanzania, had urged the nuclear weapons states for an immediate freeze on all nuclear weapons and their delivery systems to be followed by substantial reductions in them.

Briefing newsmen on the forthcoming summit, the foreign secretary, Mr Rasgotra, said in New Delhi today that the appeal evoked widespread positive response from people all over the world and from many parliamentarians and peace movements in different countries. This has encouraged these nations to go ahead with the summit meeting. He, however, pointed out that the reactions of the five nuclear powers differed, reflecting their known stand on these issues.

Welcoming the recent agreement by the two superpowers to resume nuclear disarmament negotiations, Mr Rasgotra said the leaders of these nations will do their utmost to persuade the superpowers and the other three nuclear weapons states to achieve further progress in this direction.

Those who will take part in the summit are the president of Tanzania, Mr Julius Nyerere; president of Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid; president of Argentina, Mr Raul Alfonsin; the prime minister of Greece, Mr Andre Papandreou; the prime minister of Sweden, Mr Olof Palme; and the prime minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

The foreign secretary said besides these leaders, representatives of Parliamentarians for World Order will also take part in the summit discussions. This international organization, which represents parliamentarians from over 50 countries, took the initiative which resulted in the 6-nation appeal last year. Mr Rasgotra said official level discussions are now going on for the summit.

The 1-day meeting will begin with a closed-door discussion by the leaders. There will be an open meeting later in the afternoon. A joint statement is expected to be issued at the end of the summit.

Mizo Front Delegation Meets With Parthasarathy

BK230335 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The 3-member Mizo National Front delegation led by Mr Laldenga yesterday met the chairman of the Policy Planning Committee in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr G. Parthasarathy. It was agreed that the matters which figured during their discussions will be placed before the prime minister.

PLO Ambassador Claims Security Threat to Group

BK230726 Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Syrian-backed terrorists are attempting to infiltrate into India with the intention of launching attacks on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials, the PLO ambassador in India said today. "They might be already here ... but if they are not, then they will certainly try to enter this country for carrying out their intended actions," the ambassador, Mr. Khalid Shaykh, said.

He was commenting on reports from Athens which quoted Israeli officials as saying that several Palestinian guerrillas opposed to

the PLO chairman, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, had slipped into India, Pakistan, Greece and some European countries.

Mr. Khalid Shaykh, who is a member of Mr. 'Arafat's "Al Fatah" guerrilla group and has been the PLO's representative in India since March last year, said they had information for the last two months about the movement of the "Syrian-backed elements" in various countries, particularly in Europe and the Far East.

"The aim of the terrorists is to hit our cadres and officials," he added.

He said the PLO embassy here had informed the Indian government "in general" about the security situation, but would soon make available details to the concerned officials.

"India," the ambassador added, "is definitely one of their targets."

Mr Shaykh referred in this connection to the recent assassination of a senior Palestinian leader in Amman by terrorists. The "Black September" group later claimed responsibility for the attack.

"We are trying to be a little careful," he said, when asked if the embassy had taken security measures to meet the threat.

Jullundur, Patiala News Precensorship Lifted

BK230339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The Punjab government has lifted precensorship on newspapers published from Jullundur and Patiala. An official spokesman told newsmen in Chandigarh that the decision has come into force with immediate effect. Precensorship was imposed in the state in the month of June last year.

Government Bans Strikes on Warehouse Corporation

BK191618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] The government has banned strikes in all wings of the central warehousing corporation. This has been done under the essential services maintenance act. The order comes into force with immediate effect.

Ziaul Haq 'Very Hopeful' of Good Ties With India

PM221701 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 19 Jan 85 p 6

[Interview with President Ziaul Haq by Sa'd Khayri in Islamabad — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: A referendum has been held on the implementation of the Islamic laws program that you have laid down. What importance will the program have during the coming 5 years, and what are the priorities you will concentrate on?

Answer: In implementing the Islamic Shari'ah there are three priorities to be observed: First and foremost is the implementation of Islamic justice, in that justice should administered to the wronged party without delay or cost.

Priority will then be given to education, in order to increase the number of educated people from the present 27 percent to 75 percent. This requires great effort. However, we must not concentrate only on numbers but must also achieve a balance between quantity and quality. We must exploit our resources to obtain maximum benefits. While we are obliterating illiteracy our objective will be to improve intermediate and higher education, to emphasize the Islamic aspects in education, and to teach the Koran and the Sunnah.

The third priority will be the economic aspect of implementing the Islamic Shari'ah, the first part of which was announced on 1 January.

Question: What are your plans for making justice available to everyone quickly and inexpensively?

Answer: A number of courts headed by knowledgeable people will be set up at the local level, so that people will not be forced to go to distant courts. A law will be laid down providing for cases to be dealt with rapidly.

Question: What steps do you think could achieve a level of equality in the social and economic fields? Do you lay down maxima and minima?

Answer: Islam has laid down a practical and just system in this respect. There is no restriction on any income earned through honest means, but it is subject to a 2.5-percent tax levy. In the meantime no class is deprived of privileges; everybody is equal, and equal opportunities should be provided to all.

We talk about human rights nowadays, when Islam gave us these rights some 1,400 years ago.

Islamic Justice provides for giving maximum help to the deprived. Our efforts are concentrated on turning Pakistan into an ideal Islamic state.

Question: Recently you have taken several initiatives toward India and expressed the hope of opening a new page in relations. What was India's reaction?

Answer: We have not seen anything substantial achieved so far. Yet the statements recently made by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the press and to the foreign media are very encouraging.

If this is India's reaction in the practical sense and if Rajiv Gandhi follows this by practical measures, then I believe that this will be a good beginning for the normalization of relations. I am optimistic and very hopeful. The experience of my brief meeting with Rajiv Gandhi was a happy one.

Question: Mr President, what about Afghanistan? Is there any possibility of achieving peace in Afghanistan, and has any progress been achieved at all?

Answer: The key to the Afghanistan problem is in Moscow. The day the Soviet Union decides that there must be peace in Afghanistan and withdraws its forces from there, then peace will be achieved. But as long as the Soviets exercise repression by military means, I see no solution to the problem in the coming years. Afghanistan requires a political, not a military solution. Throughout history Afghanistan was never subject to a third power and I do not see the reason why the future should differ from the past.

Question: Recently Pakistani airspace was violated by Afghanistan. What do you propose to do in this regard?

Answer: This is a very difficult problem, but there are violations and then there are violations. When I say this I mean that on the one hand there are airspace violations that lead to bombing Pakistani territory and refugees and on the other, there could also be innocent mistakes. But we behave with self-restraint and hope that such violations will not take place.

We have taken a practical and realistic view of the Afghan airspaceviolations on the premise that we are capable of retaliating, but we realize that if we carry out a reprisal raid then the victims will be the poor Afghan people, who are really suffering. This is what is preventing us from doing so. We have taken a conscious decision not to escalate the situation.

Question: What are the possibilities for peace or of cease-fire in the Iraq-Iran war?

Answer: This is a subject I am not optimistic about. The fact is that both Iran and Iraq accepted the resolutions of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference held in Sanaa. This is encouraging and we hope that it will be translated into something practical. If the two sides agreed to show some flexibility, adopt the policy of give and take, and come to the negotiating table or listen to a certain person who wishes to mediate — then I believe there will be a chance to end the war.

Question: Mr President, how far has the ICO succeeded in achieving Islamic unity?

Answer: It has achieved some progress.

I must admit that we are not totally pleased, but the organization has brought the Islamic countries together in the form of committees and in conference halls under one roof, where they discuss issues and hear each other's views. I hope that this will develop

into something more and will lead to a greater political unity than has been achieved so far.

Election Commissioner on Poll Preparations

BK201103 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Several changes have been made in the Representation of the People's Act 1976 to ensure that the interests of candidates contesting the national and provincial assembly seats are not adversely affected by any mistake on the part of the proposers. This was stated by the chief election commissioner, Mr Justice S.A. Nusrat, while talking to newsmen in Karachi today. He said that a notification incorporating these changes is being issued by the Election Commission in Islamabad. He said that the Election Commission was making all possible arrangements to ensure that the elections were held in a free, fair, and impartial manner. He said that for the first time in the history of these elections, district returning officers have been appointed which will supervise and coordinate the work of elections in their districts and maintain liaison between the returning officers. He said they have been given adequate powers to take decisions on matters within their jurisdiction. He hoped that as a result of this decentralization of election arrangements, the voters will not be inconvenienced in any manner.

The chief election commissioner also said that three senior officials of the Election Commission will undertake visits of all the four provinces to see the overall arrangements which have so far been finalized for the elections. He visited the offices of some returning officers in Karachi this afternoon to inspect the work of filing of nomination papers.

Delhi: Opposition Meets To Discuss Elections

BK190333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] In Pakistan, top leaders of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy [MRD] have begun a crucial meeting at Abbotabad. This followed General Zia's announcement to allow almost all opposition leaders to contest national polls on a non-party basis. The opposition leaders were released from detention barely 48 hours before the last date for filing their nominations. The MRD spokesman said they were making a realistic assessment of the changed situation, and were waiting for the arrival of the released leaders before taking a final decision on whether to persist in boycotting the partyless poll. General Zia has not made any commitment on lifting of martial law or transferring power to the elected representatives after the national poll. Some pro-Zia politicians have demanded the rescheduling of the elections in view of the latest developments.

Reports of Election Schedule Changes Refuted

BK230259 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The federal Cabinet meeting, which was presided over by President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday, reviewed the political situation of the country. An official spokesman said last night that the Cabinet expressed satisfaction over the fact that electioneering throughout the country was in full swing. When the spokesman was asked about the possibility of any changes in the election schedule, he categorically said that there is no such possibility. The spokesman also refuted such reports published in some newspapers.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Visits Islamabad

Arrives 22 Jan

BK220941 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] The Netherlands foreign minister arrived in Islamabad this morning on a 3-day visit to Pakistan. Speaking to newsmen at the airport, he said Pakistan and the Netherlands have been cooperating for development and he would exchange views with Pakistani authorities on measures to further widen this cooperation.

He said he would exchange views on the Afghan problem and progress in the efforts for a political settlement of this crisis while on his visit. The Netherlands foreign minister said Pakistan has had to bear the burden of Afghan refugees in large numbers since the foreign occupation of Afghanistan began, and the sympathies of the Netherlands are with Pakistan in this regard. He said he would discuss how the Netherlands could assist Pakistan in withstanding this burden on a bilateral basis as well as under the framework of the EEC.

Visits Afghan Refugee Camp

BK220949 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] The Netherlands foreign minister, who arrived in Islamabad today on a 3-day visit to Pakistan, visited an Afghan refugee tented village near Peshawar. Speaking to refugees, he said his country has condemned the foreign intervention in Afghanistan on various occasions at international forums. He said his country will continue to support those international resolutions that guarantee withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and its independence, integrity, and sovereignty.

UK Minister To Discuss Scientific Cooperation

BK211726 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] An 8-member British delegation led by Minister of Industry and Education N. Stuarts, [name, title as heard] arrived in Islamabad today on a 7-day visit to Pakistan. The delegation will explore possibilities of scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, especially in the fields of microelectronics and computer science.

Karachi Radio on 'Increased' Mujahidin Actions

BK211036 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] There are reports of increased activities by the Afghan mujahidin in Balkh, Jowzjan, Baghlan, Qandahar, and Mazar-e Sharif areas. An agency report says the mujahidin knocked out a tank, captured two military vehicles, and killed many Soviet-Karmal troops in a number of encounters. It says the mujahidin ambushed a military convoy in Margian area of Mazar-e Sharif earlier this month and killed at least 12 Soviet-Karmal soldiers. A group of mujahidin also struck a security post in Deh Khwaja near Qandahar and knocked out a tank.

Difficulties in Arms Supply From U.S. Cited

GF181219 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 15 Jan 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Delay in Supply of American Arms"]

[Text] After an exchange of views with the Indian rulers, a Republican member of the American Senate, Mr Larry Pressler, during his recent visit to Delhi said that Pakistan may become the next target of Soviet expansionist schemes, "therefore it needs American aid to strengthen its defenses." If the Soviet influence in Afghanistan grows (which is an open secret) then the American arms supply to Pakistan will have to be increased. This is a statement based on facts. It should be encouragement for Fakistan. In practice, however, the situation is not only just the opposite, it also is not in accordance with the spirit of the statement. The proof is a news report from Washington which says that the supply of Harpoon missiles for the Pakistani Navy, paid for by Pakistan and which had received the American Senate's sanction in September 1983, have not yet been supplied.

According to the agreement, these missiles should have reached Pakistan by December 1984 but it is believed now that they will not arrive in Pakistan until 1986. This provices an example of the difficulties Pakistan faces even in the supply of the most essential arms.

India raised a hue and cry against the supply of these missiles to Pakistan. This hue and cry has not ended yet even though India has been receiving similar arms from the SovietUnion for a long time. In the 1971 war, India used these very missiles against the Pakistani Navy. Moreover, India has sincereceived more and better missiles from the Soviet Union. Despitethe Senate sanction, Pakistan has so far not yet received these missiles from the United States, and it seems that the supply may not be coming for another 18 months.

A very limited supply of arms has been approved for Pakistan by the United States, but this too seems to be indefinite foot-dragging. The delay in supply is not restricted to the harpoon missiles; other arms, particularly the supply of F-16 aircraft, has met the same fate.

The pro-India lobby in the United States has protested the supply of these arms to Pakistan, but the United States, which has made Pakistan's independence and territorial integrity a basic factor in its foreign policy, does not seem to be acting in accordance with this statement and the claims it has recently made.

MASHRIQ: Eight New Radio Stations Planned

GF201125 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 17 Jan 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Eight New Radio Stations"]

[Excerpt] It is very happy news that eight new radio stations will be set up in the country. Three of them will be in Baluchistan, one each in Sibi, Loralai and Zhob, and three in Punjab, one each in Sargodha, Dera Ghazi Khan and Rahimyar Khan. There will also be one at Mirpur Khas in Sindh and one at Abbotabad in the North West Frontier Province. There is no doubt that the radio is a most effective source of information for the majority of the population. There is further good news that radio sets and transistors are now available in all our villages. The new radio stations will give the entire population an opportunity to increase their knowledge and will also provide them with a healthy sort of recreation.

It is also a happy omen that it has been decided to provide a separate TV channel for educational purposes. It is a known fact that radio and television play a major role in rooting out illit eracy, encouraging adult education and providing people with the means for increasing their knowledge of current world and local affairs.

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene: No Intention of Talks on Tamil Issue

BK211130 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] President J.R. Jayewardene has stated that he has no intention of holding discussions with anyone whose idea was to divide the country. He said that there would be no talks with TULF leaders as long as they upheld the division of the country.

The president added that such people, who held talks with the country that was the friend of Sri Lanka, were committing an act against us. Mr Jayewardene was speaking at the Anamadua Madhya Mahavidyalaya [secondary school] in connection with the 6th anniversary celebrations of the distribution of free school books this morning.

Speaking further, the president said that Sri Lanka is one country and it belongs to all citizens. Three fourths of the population comprises Sinhala people while the balance comprises other communities. He said the settlements would be established in all government land throughout the country according to this proportion. Everyone would receive land being a citizen of Sri Lanka and not because of race, religion or caste.

Mr Jayewardene also said that the government hopes to launch a new scheme in the northern area shortly. He said that new settlements would be established within the next 2 years on a population proportion basis. This could be on land that can be cultivated using rainwater as the rehabilitation of tanks in those areas cannot be carried out immediately. He said that he had informed all members of parliament to select 100 families from each electorate, including electorates in the north, to be settled in these areas.

Athulathmudali Against Talks With Tamil Leader

BK231053 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, has said that the people should be encouraged to help (?the campaign launched) by the security forces in the north.

He told a ceremony held at Mount Lavinia Sripunyakama Vidyalaya [school] yesterday that his ministry would not hesitate to work closely with the security forces in eliminating terrorism.

Even though Mr Amirthalingam [leader of the Tamil United Liberation Front] traveled worldwide, he had not been able to achieve his ends. Government was not prepared to hold discussions with him or even with his party. Before any discussions they should give up their demand for Eelam [a separate Tamil state].

Mr Athulathmudali said that the government's objective was to help people who support us in the north. Action has already been taken to achieve this objective.

Cabinet Discusses Points in 22 Jan Gandhi Speech

BK231327 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The references made by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in the Indian Parliament about problems in Sri Lanka were briefly discussed by the Cabinet of Ministers today. This was disclosed by the minister of state, Dr Anandatissa de Alwis, when he briefed the media after the weekly cabinet meeting.

Dr de Alwis said that the Cabinet noted with satisfaction that there is a continuing degree of warmth and affection at the highest levels of the government of India toward Sri Lanka. He said government is hopeful that official sources in India would advise the Indian prime minister about the existence of terrorist bases in that country while expressing anxiety over his so-called refugees from Sri Lanka.

Dr de Alwis stated further that the Cabinet noted that the question of Sri Lanka's naval vessel and that of the Indian fishermen in custody in Sri Lanka will be resolved amicably to the satisfaction of both sides.

Answering a question, Dr de Alwis said that we must never confuse the Government of India with propagandists in India. Relations between the governments of Sri Lanka and India have always been cordial. He said that Indian leaders and prime minister had been models to Sri Lanka over a long period of time.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Visits Sri Lanka

Mokhtar Meets With Jayewardene

BK221319 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, special envoy of President Suharto, called on President Jayewardene at the Janadipati Mandira [President's House] this morning.

Dr Mokhtar handed over a special message from the Indonesian president to Mr Jayewardene in connection with the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Bandung Conference to be held in Indonesia on 24 April this year.

Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed and the Indonesian ambassador to Sri Lanka, Suffri Jusuf, were among those present at the meeting.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, Indonesia expects the five cosponsoring countries to be represented at the celebrations by their foreign ministers.

Sri Lanka is one of the five member countries which sponsored the Bandung Conference in 1955. Other Afro-Asian countries and international organizations will also be represented at the anniversary celebrations.

The Indonesian foreign minister left for Rangoon this afternoon.

Mokhtar Meets With Hameed

BK221628 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that Indonesia supports Sri Lanka's efforts to counter terrorism in its northern provinces. Mokhtar expressed Indonesia's support in his meeting with his counterpart, Shahul Hameed, in Colombo on Monday.

Mokhtar was in Colombo to convey a message from President Suharto regarding holding a meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung. Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed welcomed and gave full support to the meeting, scheduled for next April.

Mokhtar arrived in Colombo last week for a 2-day visit. Before leaving Sri Lanka, he will call on President Junius Jayewardene.

Three Policemen Killed in Landmine Explosion

BK231307 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Three policemen were killed this morning when the vehicle they were traveling in was blown up when a landmine exploded on the main road between Batticaloa and Kalmunai. These policemen of Nilaveli station were on their way to the courthouse when the blast occurred. The driver of the vehicle and a civilian employee were seriously injured.

SUN Editorial Criticizes Boat Seizure by India

BK201504 Colombo SUN in English 12 Jan 85 p 7

[Editorial: "Palk Straits Crisis"]

[Text] Are the feelings between Sri Lanka and India beginning to grow colder and colder?

The latest reports show that a new crisis is brewing in the troubled waters of the Palk Straits.

A Sri Lankan naval craft has been arrested on the pretext that it has crossed into India's territorial waters.

Whatever the facts behind the incident, was it really necessary for the Indian boat to train its guns on what is after all a vessel belonging to the navy of a friendly neighbouring country.

This drama in the Palk Straits makes one wonder whether New Delhi has signalled a breaking of the friendly ties, and is determined to make a "Macho" exhibition of its naval presence on the borders of our waters. Was this an attempt to distract attention from the charges that Indian fishermen are poaching in our waters?

A few days ago there were allegations by the "South Block" that the Sri Lankan navy had attacked Indian fishermen. The Sri Lankan High Commission in New Delhi vehemently denied any such incident.

However India perhaps in accordance with the new foreign policies of her new Prime Minister persisted in the allegations and has deployed more naval vessels and coast guards to police the Palk Straits.

We wonder whether there is still an influential Tamilnadu "Friends of Eelam" lobby active in New Delhi: For all these allegations could only emanate from the sick minds made more sick by the routing they had at the recent Indian elections.

May be that they still dream of a come-back via rabble rousing. But New Delhi, as chairman of the nonaligned nations, should have been more circumspect.

India should not have trained her guns as she has done by her thung-like action in arresting our naval craft.

We demand that our boat be released forthwith.

It will be well for Sri Lanka also to remember that whatever the protestations of India and however much she proclaims that our problems are our own internal concern, India's diplomacy is not one of enlightened self interest but one of a more mundane kind — self interest first and last.

Sri Lanka must protest and protest loudly. Else she may find the eastern command of the Indian Navy would be steaming in to our northern ports from Visakhapatnam. Let not Mannar be a Danzig.

President Urges Economizing on Utilities

LD191818 Tehran IRNA in English 1658 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 19, IRNA — In a meeting with a visiting group of the personnel of the Energy Ministry here today, President Khamene'i urged them to introduce novel practices whereby the public may best economize on utilities.

He said if the Islamic revolution were to maintain its vitality forever in the future, the masses would necessarily have to do primarily with what they produce at home and check themselves against a tendency to indulge in an unnecessary affluence.

President Khamene'i reminded them that it is the policy of the colonialistic world powers to deplete the natural resources of the weaker nations and, in turn, transfer a so-called high technology to those countries, which they know will not avail them.

He spoke highly of a seminar of energy experts from 37 participating countries in Tehran last summer and appreciated the efforts of Iranian technicians and engineers in developing new products and processes independent of foreign expertise since the flight from Iran of foreign experts in the wake of the Islamic revolution.

President Khamene'i expressed confidence that once the people have been familiarized with new methods for economizing on utilities, they would certainly respond positively, as they have responded to a changing situation since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war.

Guard Corps Minister Confers With Khamene'i

LD201058 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 20, IRNA — Minister of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Rafiqdust met and conferred with President 'Ali Khamene'i Saturday, it was announced today.

During the meeting, Rafiqdust reported to the president on the achievements of military industries of the IRGC.

President Khamene'i, who is also the head of the Supreme Defence Council, praised IRGC's services and stressed on the achievement of self-sufficiency in defence matters.

Later in the day, Majlis Deputy for Larestan in Fars Province, Hojjat ol-Eslam Alavi and the city's leader of Friday prayers Hojjat ol-Eslam Shahidi, as well as a group of officials of Lamard region in Fars Province met and held talks with the president.

In this meeting, political, social and judicial affairs of the region were discussed.

A sum of 10 million rials (107,625 dollars) and one kg. of gold and 47 kgs. of silver were presented to the president to be donated to the warfronts.

President Receives Gendarmerie Officials

GF211320 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, today received the imam's representative in the gendarmerie forces; the commander of the gendarmerie forces; unit commanders; and the heads of the training centers of the gendarmerie forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He told them: The Iraqi regime at present is exhausted and its ostensible calls for peace are not genuine. Saddam's regime sees a refuge for itself in its call for peace and wants to protect itself from the strong blows delivered by our Armed Forces and from the political, social, and economic blows to this regime which are result of the war.

Musavi Departs on Official Visit to Turkey

LD201137 Tehran IRNA in English 1050 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 20, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi left Tehran Sunday for an official visit to Turkey.

Speaking to reporters at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport prior to his departure, the prime minister said the visit was taking place at the invitation of his Turkish counterpart, Turgut Ozal.

He added that the visit was aimed at discussing with Turkish officials the objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and also to exchange views on issues relevant to Islamic states as well as to the Third World countries.

The prime minister was seen off at the airport by a number of civilian and military officials.

Ankara Reportage on Musavi's Visit to Turkey

For Ankara reportage on the visit to Turkey by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, at the head of a delegation which will discuss ways to develop bialteral relations, including talks with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and President Kenan Evren, see the Turkey section of the 22 January Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Commentary Views Trade Relations With Turkey

LD211301 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1106 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Our political commentary today deals with the visit to Turkey by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi:

Yesterday afternoon, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, leading a high-ranking delegation, left for Ankara on a 3-day official visit.

Before leaving Tehran for Turkey, the prime minister told correspondents: During the visit we shall hold talks with the Turkish prime minister on the objectives pursued by the Islamic Republic of Iran; we shall also exchange views on issues concerning Islamic countries, as well as those of the Third World.

During the visit, our country's prime minister is also to meet with President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on issues of mutual interest.

Considering the commercial policy adopted by the Islamic Republic with other countries of the world — a policy inspired by the principle of neither East nor West — our country tried, following the victory of the Islamic Revolution, to expand its economic ties with the Third World, particularly the Islamic countries. This decision, as a logical principle, would not only reduce our dependence on global powers, but would also greatly contribute to the unity and solidarity of the Third World and the Islamic countries with regard to the economic domination of the superpowers.

The politico-economic ties between Iran and neighboring Turkey coalesced within the framework of this general policy. Economic relations between Iran and Turkey have gone through many ups and downs since the victory of the Islamic revolution.

At present, however, they have reached their climax; so much so that Turkey's foremost trade partner during the past year [year beginning 21 March 1984] has been the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The volume of trade between Iran and Turkey in 1984 reached $2.5 billion, whereas in 1978 it was only $22 million. It should be mentioned that a few days before Musavi's visit to Turkey, our country's minister of heavy industries, Nabavi, went to Turkey to attend the annual joint economic commission of Iran and Turkey. It is said that talks are to be held between Musavi and Turkish officials on a new joint venture. In this connection, a statement issued by the Turkish Foreign Ministry says: Considering the expansion of relations between Iran and Turkey, the two countries will cooperate for the first time in the promotion of culture, art, and sport, as well as in scientific and educational fields.

At any rate, the pivotal point of talks between Musavi and Turkish officials will concern bilateral economic expansion within the framework of expanded cooperation between world Islamic countries.

Velayati Receives Message From FRG's Genscher

LD191429 Tehran IRNA in English 1405 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 19, IRNA — A message from the foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans Dietrich Genscher, was handed to Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, on Saturday.

The FRG Ambassador to Iran Jens Peterson, who presented the message, also discussed bilateral ties between the Islamic Republic of Iran and West Germany with Velayati.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Arrives

To Attend Economic Session

LD211744 Tehran IRNA in English 1734 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan 21, IRNA — Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Khristo Khristov, arrived here today as head of a delegation to take part in the joint Iran-Bulgaria annual meeting on economic cooperation.

In an interview with IRNA here, Khristov said Iran and Bulgaria have been expanding their economic ties in many areas and that the prospects for the future were promising.

He said the two countries have successfully developed healthy relations in technical, industrial and agricultural areas.

The Bulgarian official added that his country imports such items as agricultural products, minerals, and oil from Iran against a wide variety of merchandise and capital goods.

During the current Iranian year 1363 (ends March 19) Iran and Bulgaria have exchanged about dlrs [as received] 400 million in trade, which is expected to hit dlrs 500 million by the end of the year.

Iranian minister of agriculture, 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, who welcomed the Bulgarian delegation, said Khristov would hold talks with the Iranian ministers of oil, mines and metals, foreign affairs, and Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps.

He said also that an agreement in principle would be signed at the end of the joint economic session.

Received by Velayati

LD221117 Tehran IRNA in English 1106 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 22, IRNA — The Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov, currently visiting Iran, met with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati Tuesday and presented him with a message from his Bulgarian counterpart Petur Mladenov.

During the meeting, in which bilateral issues and economic cooperation were discussed, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the expansion of mutual ties.

The forthcoming visit of the Bulgarian foreign minister to Iran was also discussed.

Meets With Agriculture Minister

LD221919 Tehran IRNA in English 1757 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 22, IRNA — Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov told Iranian Minister of Agriculture 'Abbas 'Ali Zali here today that trade exchanges between Iran and Bulgaria could well be increased to dollars 500 million, up [by] dollars 100 million by the end of the current calendar year (March 1985). He said Bulgaria can provide agricultural pro-

ducts, chemicals, pesticides, herbicides and medicines to Iran and purchase such items as cotton, citrus fruits and oil from Iran.

The Iranian minister in response commended the progress in Iran-Bulgaria relations especially in the area of industries, commerce and agriculture and expressed confidence that the various commissions entrusted with the task of promoting cooperation between the two countries would prove instrumental in their task.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign trade arrived here Monday as head of a delegation to take part in the second meeting of a joint commission on economic cooperation.

Confers With Finance Minister
LD231103 Tehran IRNA in English 1013 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 23, IRNA — The Bulgarian foreign trade minister, Khristo Khristov, who is currently visiting Iran, met and conferred with Minister of Economics and Finance Hoseyn Namazi Wednesday morning.

During the meeting, in which the high-ranking Bulgarian delegation accompanying Khristov was also present, the expansion of economic, commercial, and banking relations between the two countries was discussed.

Deputy Foreign Minister Returns, Announces Meeting
LD201950 Tehran IRNA in English 1935 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus, Jan. 20, IRNA — The foreign ministers of Iran, Algeria, Syria, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will hold a joint meeting in the near future, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam said upon his arrival here Sunday evening.

Sheykh ol-Eslam said the meeting would take place "within the next two or three weeks," to discuss the latest developments in the region.

The Iranian official said he would convey to Syrian leaders the outcome of his talks in Libya and Algeria during the past week, which he described as positive.

Sheykh ol-Eslam's visit to Damascus is the second in eight days. His current visit is expected to be a short one.

Syrian, Libyan Foreign Ministers To Meet in Tehran
LD221304 Tehran IRNA in English 1148 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 22, IRNA — Foreign ministers of Iran, Syria, and Libya will meet in Tehran by the end of this week to discuss regional developments, according to a report in the daily *KEYHAN* here today.

The report was confirmed by an official at the Iranian foreign minister's office, contracted by IRNA.

The paper said the meeting would take place in the next two or three days. Earlier, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam said during a visit in Damascus that the foreign ministers of Iran and members of the Steadfastness Front would meet in two weeks time.

Sheykh ol-Eslam visited the capitals of Syria, Libya, Algeria, and South Yemen over the past 11 days and carried messages from Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Veleyati to his counterparts in these countries.

He also made a previously un-announced visit to Tunisia.

In his meetings with Arab officials in these countries, Sheykh ol-Eslam discussed the transfer of Ethiopian Jews to occupied Palestine, the situation in Lebanon and other regional issues.

Majlis Speaker Urges Revision of Geography Books
LD181323 Tehran IRNA in English 1310 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 18, IRNA — In a meeting with a group of educators on geography here Thursday, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani called on them to broaden learners' outlook of geography as an area of human knowledge closely interrelated with other areas and a branch of knowledge which contributes to the explanation of many social and historical developments.

Hojjat ol-Eslam was talking to a visiting group of geography experts at the conclusion of a seminar on the methodology of compiling geography textbooks for school purposes here.

He said that books in this discipline must be compiled with the idea of providing the learners with a fresh insight of the natural features of every geographical area in and outside of Iran and thereby enable the Iranian students to have a better picture of any social, historical, and political developments in any part of the world which may somehow be conditioned by the geographical peculiarities of that region.

Rafsanjani referred to the drought in Ethiopia towards the end of 1984 and said if geography books in Iran had given a fuller account of the natural resources of the African countries and of nature's boon to the African Continent, the Iranian students would now have better realized the injustice done to the African people by the world powers.

Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani also expressed hope that as geography books will be revised students would look upon the course not simply as something to memorize for examinations, but rather as an area of human knowledge worth serious study.

Elsewhere in his talks Majlis speaker also commended the efforts of another group of fresh graduates of the ideological and political training headquarters of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran who were among his visitors in the same meeting, and called on them to tread the path of virtue under all circumstances and make sure that they will act as they will preach.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Chairs Opening Majlis Session

LD201047 Tehran IRNA in English 1035 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 20, IRNA — The Majlis approved the press bill in its open session Sunday [20 January] morning.

Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani chaired the session.

Meanwhile, Rafsanjani expressed condolences for the passing away of Ayatollah Khonsari who died at the age of 98 on Saturday, and praised his great services to Islam and ulema.

He added that a number of Majlis deputies would take part in mourning ceremonies to be held Sunday afternoon in memory of the late ayatollah.

Majlis Speaker Meets With Expropriation Officials

LD222016 Tehran IRNA in English 1918 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 22, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani said to a group of the officials of Mustazafin (Oppressed) Foundation in charge of the management of expropriated industries here Monday that all officials responsible for the day-to-day operation of the scores of expropriated companies must make an effort to ensure that the industries and businesses are run in the best interest of the masses.

He said immediately after the flight from the country of the upper one thousand of the business magnates during the Islamic revolution, and the seizure of their companies by the government, a majority of rather simple people believed that the Islamic government would proceed to apportion the assets of such companies to the masses.

He said contrary to this belief which was somewhat common after the culmination of the Islamic revolution those industries had been expropriated by the Islamic government not with the idea of dividing their assets to a group of impoverished people but rather with the purpose of helping those industries to operate in a manner to benefit a much larger population.

The Hojjat ol-Eslam said the director of the foundation had done a great job since they had salvaged scores of companies and industries which immediately after the revolution had little assets against high debts to the banks in Iran which borrowings he said had been pocketed by their former executives immediately before and during the Islamic revolution in Iran.

He called on the directors of the foundation to establish better contact with the people using the print and broadcast media to inform the masses of their accomplishments in helping those industries and businesses to survive despite their bankruptcy at the time they were taken over by the Islamic government.

Directors of the foundation concluded a three-day seminar here today.

Rafsanjani Cites Help to Muslim Nations

LD231013 Tehran IRNA in English 0809 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 23, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Tuesday [2 January] said that any revolution which takes shape in the world will place its hope on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Rafsanjani was addressing a group of members of the coordination council of the headquarters to celebrate 'Ten Days of the Dawn' ceremonies (Feb 1-11, victory of the Islamic revolution).

Referring to the extent of corruption which prevailed in Iran during the toppled Shah's regime, Rafsanjani said that at that time Iran was an ally of the Zionist regime and a lackey of the United States.

But, he stressed, today the Islamic Republic was supporting Muslim people in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Sahara, Eritrea, and Islamic combatants of Iran were fighting the Zionist forces in Lebanon.

He praised post-revolution achievements in Iran but said that there was still a long way to go to overcome the problems caused by the former regime.

Appreciating endeavors of the members of the headquarters, Rafsanjani stressed that one of their prime responsibilities was to always revive values of the Islamic revolution.

Information Minister Speaks at Urumiyeh Mosque

LD181548 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Urumiyeh, W. Azarbaijan, PR., Jan. 1, IRNA — Talking to a multitudinous group of people at the Jame' mosque here today, Information Minister Mohammad Mohammadi Reyshahri said that recognition of the rights of the government by the people and recognition of the rights of the masses by the government are principal safeguards for perpetuation of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The information minister who was talking to the city people as a prelude to the Friday congregational prayers sermons echoed earlier statements by Imam Khomeyni warning the masses against division and said that the "world arrogance" has been continually plotting against the Islamic revolution and it hates to witness the growth of a revolutionary spirit among other nations based on a fervour for Islam.

He also said that the Islamic revolution must strive to totally obliterate oppression from the Iranian society as well as conform the administrative system to the post-revolution tasks expected of it.

The information minister arrived here earlier today and was welcomed at the airport by the governor-general of West Azarbayjan Province, Shaykh Attar and leader of the Friday mass prayers of the city, Mullah Hassani and other local officials.

Montazeri Addresses Supreme Court on Imprisonment

LD221353 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Heads of branches of the Supreme Revolution Court, accompanied by Bojnordi, member of the Supreme Judicial Council, met with the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday.

The Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said in this meeting that under the present circumstances, when the Supreme Judicial Council has repeatedly stated that it needs the cooperation of committed and discerning scholars, when it has officially invited them to cooperate, and at a time when the country's judicial system cannot be expected to be abolished, the duties of individuals endowed with knowledge and the power of discernment in political and judicial matters are consequently extremely heavy.

If as a result of the lack of involvement of such individuals in the country's judicial matters certain violations or mistakes take place, then all those who could have cooperated with the judicial system in running courts and failed to do so will be held responsible before God.

Referring to Islam's views in dealing with offenders and sinners, he stressed that the individuals who are tried by revolution courts or elsewhere, even though they may have committed offenses, crimes, or a major sin, should not be dealt with in a manner which is tantamount to revenge. The fact of the matter is that these individuals are sick people. Therefore, they should be approached in prisons and courts as individuals who should be treated; who should be prepared both psychologically and intellectually to return to society and their families. This holds particularly true in the case of very young boys and girls who, owing to their high sensivity and their lack of familiarity with issues and events, have been exploited politically and criminally by satanic people, who mislead and ensnare them. In the case of these individuals, too, our basic approach should be dictated by rehabilitating them both psychologically and intellectually or, at least, making certain that they no longer return to their futile and corrupt practices.

Once you ascertain that these latter individuals will no longr be misled by factions and their crimes, then you must avoid keeping them in prisons, for this provides propaganda material for the enemies of Islam and the revolution, even if they do not believe in the Islamic Republic. What is important to us, as stated by the leader of the revolution, Khomeyni, is to make certain that the individuals who have been released will no longer pose any harm to Islam, the revolution, and society, irrespective of whether they believe in our Islamic system or not.

Citing the leader of revolution's particular wish to release individuals whose freedom will not harm Islam and the revolution, the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri emphasized that despite the fact that a mission comprising committed scholars has been set up by the imam to investigate this important matter, a mission which has already accomplished a great deal with the cooperation of the Supreme Judicial Council, it would nevertheless be quite appropriate for public prosecutors and judges in Tehran and the provinces to cooperate more with the imam's mission and the Supreme Judicial Council, without having to wait for the arrival of the mission from Tehran, as the issue at stake is of interest to the leader of the revolution. What they are expected to do, while attending to their judicial matters, is to start their own investigations into the cases of imprisoned individuals and, having prepared a list of those whose imprisonment is no longer necessary, forward the list to the Supreme Judicial Council or the imam's mission, so that arrangements may be made as soon as possible for their pardon and release.

Concluding his remarks, the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: I believe that now that the Islamic Republic is secure; when the deviated and corrupt factions have lost all their credibility and popular bases and no longer pose any harm to the revolution and the system, our political conditions will be almost similar to those existing during the prophet of Islam, when Mecca was captured.

Provincial Officials Tell Montazeri of Problems

LD221208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Our correspondent reports that the Friday imam of Deh Barez, together with a group of Friday imams and prayer leaders from Hormuzgan Province, general directors of government departments, and a number of families of martyrs, met and conferred with Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday. At this meeting, Friday imams, prayer leaders, and officials present detailed the problems of the province and praised the services of the governor general and other officials. They then asked that the governor general's problems be attended to and his demands investigated and that he return to the region.

Ayatollah Montazeri praised their sense of responsibility and stressed the need for maintaining unity of views. He then expressed hopes that responsible officials would pay attention to the demands of the Friday imams of the province and those of the governor general. He stressed that it would be appropriate for inspectors from the Supreme Judicial Council to be sent to that province so that if regulations are violated, necessary investigations may be carried out and the proper steps taken without any other considerations.

Reportage on Combat Activities in Gulf War

8 Enemy Bunkers 'Demolished'

LD181640 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran PR., Jan, 18, IRNA — The Islamic combatants zeroed in on Iraqi positions and logistic axes in the western fronts of Bakhtaran during the past 24 hours and demolished eight group bunkers, three observation posts, and two command jeeps. Also 26 Iraqis were killed or wounded during this period.

Iraqi Commanders Reportedly Dismissed

LD182135 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Reports reaching through [words indistinct] the Iraqi

Ba'thist-Zionist regime has dismissed some of the Iraqi prominent military commanders owing to the defeats sustained by the Saddam army at the battlefronts. The same report further revealed, recently on the order of Saddam, [word indistinct], the deputy chief of the Iraqi joint staff, who had been decorated several times, has been dismissed.

It is also expected that the chief of the Saddam joint staff, Brigadier Dhanun, too, will be stripped of his position because of the flagrant defeats sustained by the Saddam army.

The former commander of the Saddam air force, Brigadier General Mohammad (Ahsan), too, was also appointed as a regular employee of the Youth Ministry of this regime.

1,200 Leave for Fronts

LD191422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] According to a report of the Central News Unit, 1,200 selfless mobilization troops of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Semnan and the Central Province left for battlefronts of the war of justice against injustice, amidst an enthusiastic send-off by the people and after a glorious parade. In addition, during the past 2 days, continuing the self-sacrificies of the Islamic combatants on battlefronts of the war of justice against injustice, a large group of selfless mobilization forces and other members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from Kerman and Chahar Mohal va Bakhtiari Provinces and the city of Minab, left for the battlefronts.

A group of expert brothers from Khorasan Province and the city of Arak also left for the country's war-torn regions in order to rebuild the ruins left by the imposed war.

In the same connection, a group of volunteers from mobilization forces of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, who passed a military training course in one of Tehran's military garrisons, left for the battlefronts of the war of light against darkness amidst enthusiastic send-off ceremonies by members of the Assembly and a group of families of this Assembly's martyrs.

Artillery Fire Exchanged

LD221706 Tehran IRNA in English 1657 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 22, IRNA — A military communique published here today said sporadic artillery fire was traded between the Iranian and Iraqi forces in the western and southern fronts on Monday.

The communique No. 1980 released by the Army joint staff, said Iran's Muslim combatants blasted two enemy trucks along with their crews and levelled four artillery emplacements of the Iraqi forces in the northwestern fronts.

In the western fronts, enemy positions and concentration points came under fire, levelling several of their weaponry positions and surveillance posts and setting afire one drilling vehicle.

In the Arvand River front, the communique added, the Iranian troops pounded enemy positions across the river and midway between the Fao-Basra road, wrecking one loader and one heavy machine gun, and destroying at least 10 group bunkers of the Iraqi forces along with their crews.

On Monday, the Iraqi forces shelled Abadan, damaging one mosque and five houses in the city.

Iraqis Shell Abadan, Khorramshahr

LD221818 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan PR., Jan. 22, IRNA — A mosque and five houses sustained damages in Abadan as a result of Iraqi long-range artillery fire during the past 24 horus.

Khorramshahr was also subjected to Iraqi fire which damaged parts of the city causing fire in some sectors.

UN Delegation Arrives To Investigate POW Situation

Arrives in Tehran

LD181121 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] This morning, a UN delegation arrived in Tehran in order to investigate the situation of Iraqi POW's in the Islamic Republic of Iran and was met at the airport by the director-general for international affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by UN representatives in Tehran.

Included in this delegation are Professor Wolfram Karl, a university professor from Austria; Professor Torkel Opsahl, a university professor from Norway; and Major General Angel Valle-Huerta of Venezuela, who are accompanied by the advisor to the UN secretary general and will spend 6 days in Tehran to investigate the conditions of Iraqi POW's in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to our correspondent, this delegation spent 6 days investigating the condition of Iranian POW's in Iraq before coming to Iran.

Confirms Bombing of Villages

LD191204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Excerpt] UN experts have confirmed Iraq's bombing of Iranian residential areas. According to an UP report, the result of the investigations carried out by the UN fact-finding team indicates that 2 weeks ago Iraqi fighter planes dropped cluster bombs on non-military targets in 3 villages, killing 9 people and wounding at least 30 others.

On the basis of this report, the UN delegation dispatched to Iran's bombed regions, in its report to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, has confirmed the attack by Iraqi fighter planes on the villages of (Alvaneh), (Bardiyeh), and (Dehlaviyeh) — near Susangerd, southwest Iran — on 4 January. This delegation adds: All the casualties and destruction were caused by

cluster bombs. The delegation also adds: There were no military targets in the villages that were subjected to attack.

Visits Gorgan POW Camp

LD191615 Tehran IRNA in English 1455 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Sari, Mazanderan Province, Jan. 19, IRNA — A United Nations' fact-finding delegation investigating the conditions of prisoners of war in Iraq and Iran visited the Gorgan POW camp Saturday.

The delegation inspected various sections of the camp.

Iran's envoy to the UN, Seyed Rajaie-Khorassani, and a representative of the Foreign Ministry accompanied the delegation.

The U.N. team arrived in Iran Friday after spending a week in Iraq, visiting all prisoners of war camps "known to the ICRC [International Committee Red Cross]" and "refugee villages" holding Iranian civilian prisoners in Iraq.

Its members are law professors, Wolfram Karl and Torkel Opsahl from Austria and Norway, and Major General Angel Valle-Huerta from Venezuela.

The delegation is expected to remain in Iran for one week inspecting various POW camps.

Ends Inspection of Camp

LD211131 Tehran IRNA in English 1110 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Sari, Mazandaran Province, Jan. 21, IRNA — The United Nations fact-finding delegation currently in Iran to investigate conditions of the Iraqi pows, ended its two-day inspection of the Gorgan camp and returned to Sari this morning.

The three-member delegation, on its two-day visit to Gorgan camp, held private talks with the Iraqi POW's including the three who are responsible for the killing of three Iraqi POW's in a clash between two rival POW groups in the camp last October.

The team, dispatched by the United Nations secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrived in Tehran last Friday to visit the POW camps and is expected to file a report of its findings on the conditions of 50,000 Iraqi POW's in Iran for the UN secretary general.

The UN delegation visited the Sari camp located at the entrance of the city for two and a half hours and talked with the POW's. There was no Iranian official present during the talks.

The UN team visited the camps of the Iranian POW's in Iraq at the request of Iran, prior to travelling to Iran.

However, it has not yet released its report on the conditions of the Iranian POW's in Iraq. The team is scheduled to leave Sari for Semnan, Semnan Province, Monday afternoon.

Visits Camps in Tehran

LD221731 Tehran IRNA in English 1554 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 22, IRNA — Members of a United Nations fact-finding delegation visited a number of Iraqi prisoners of war camps in Tehran today on the fifth day of their stay in Iran.

Later in the afternoon, the UN team also conferred with members of the committee for the support of Iranian prisoners of war in the presence of Iranian Red Crescent officials.

Members of the delegation have also visited camps in the northern cities of Gorgan and Sari, as well as the city of Semnan, west of Tehran, where they spoke with Iraqi prisoners in private and inspected various sections of the camps.

Commentary on Meetings of Seven-Member Committee

GF221056 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The formation of the seven-member committee, charged with supporting Saddam's regime, is nothing more than a feeble expedient to extricate the Ba'thist regime from a circle of political isolation which has resulted due to its barbarous practices against the Muslim people of Iran.

The formation of this committee was concurrent with Saddam's crime of using poisonous chemical weapons in March 1984 and the subsequent widespread international condemnation of such actions that contravene international law and conventions. Since then, this committee has been meeting for the same purpose: whenever the need arises and whenever Ba'thist fortunes decline to a critical degree of political isolation.

The regime faces difficulties on two sides: 1) It is isolated from the masses; and 2) it is shackled by numerous violations of international law and conventions, which fairminded countries have had to face with a clearly-defined responsibility and condemn. The regime's launching of war against the Islamic Republic contravened the simplest international laws. This has been followed by a series of practices, such as the bombing of civilians and use of chemical weapons, and finally attacks on the interests of parties not connected with the war. All these violations and others are a clear transgression which the regime has strong motives to continue.

These violations have had far-reaching effects on the relations of some countries with the ruling regime. On this point, the countries of the world have been divided into three groups. One group sees nothing ugly in these violations because these countries also practice them against other peoples or against their own peoples. The position of these countries has been to be in accord with the Ba'thist regime's policy line and on the map of international terrorism.

Another group of countries is guided by international conscience and human feeling and has witnessed, whether closely or from afar, the series of crimes which Saddam has enacted in the war

state. The position of these countries totally contradicts with Saddam's regime.

A third group of countries knows the true nature of this regime and openly so states, but in practice deals with the regime in a way which is contrary to what it knows and what it believes in.

With the passage of time, the world has begun to awaken from its slumber and become aware of the sincere voices of the sons of the Muslim nation which denounce Saddam's crimes.

With this situation, the regime has had to return to its battle of political retreat. Its isolation has increased due to its estrangement from the Iraqi people who have been distancing themselves from it to a large degree whenever the tyrants increase their crimes against the people.

As time has passed, the ring of isolation has tightened round the regime, both at home and abroad. With this, Saddam has crept closer to the first group. This rapprochement can be translated into a restoration of diplomatic relations between Baghdad and Washington, and the establishment of the Baghdad-Amman-Cairo axis and the visit by Husni Mubarak to Baghdad.

The intense cooperation between Baghdad and reactionary capitals and colonialist countries, which has emerged from Ba'thist policy and the broad lines that control this policy, has had an effect on popular and international positions toward the Baghdad regime. With the emergence of the U.S. equation in the Iraqi decisionmaking, vigilant people — in Iraq, the Arab world, or others — firmly have withdrawn from the reactionary ranks represented by the Baghdad regime and other reactionary regimes. Thus, it was incumbent on the 7-member commmittee — which is in charge of tackling the political isolation of the Baghdad regime — to meet again amidst a difficult political situation being experienced by the regime.

This very committee convened in Baghdad amidst crystal-clear circumstances — following the formation the tripartite axis of Baghdad-Amman-Cairo and after the restoration of U.S.-Iraqi diplomatic relations. This committee convened although it possessed no cards in its hand. It can only seek to extricate the regime from the circle of isolation under the conver of various justifications. On one occasion it uses the pretext of ending the state of war and on another occasion the pretext of a joint defense charter. Yet it is clear to everybody — particularly to the members of the 7-member committee — that they can offer no more than praise for the regime, hoping that this will extricate it from its imbroglio. We will tell those who do so that it is now too late. They are incapable of gaining the spotlight, as greater ones before them have failed.

Daily on Inter-Arab Commission To End War

LD221626 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Seven foreign ministers from reactionary Arab regimes got together in Baghdad on Sunday afternoon [20 January] under the name of Inter-Arab Commission in Order To Put an End to the War Imposed by Iraq Upon Iran. This commission, which is meeting for the fourth time in Baghdad, called for a peaceful solution to the war to save Saddam's regime. Today's edition of *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* has published an article on this meeting, which we draw your attention to *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* writes:

This commission, which was set up during an extraordinary session of the Arab country foreign ministers in Baghdad after the conquest of the Majnun Islands by the fighters of Islam, is made up of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Tunisia, Iraq, and Morocco. The nature of the seven regimes which set up that commission makes it quite clear that the aim behind it was not the desire to achieve a just solution to the imposed war. On the contrary, its main aim is to save Saddam's regime from certain downfall. This phenomenon, which stems from the arrogant policies of the East and West to prolong the disgraceful life of the Ba'thists in Iraq, has only one formula for ending the imposed war: namely, saving Saddam at any price.

The stance of the countries which have set up that commission reveals that they have taken no steps to end the war, but, on the contrary, have constantly fanned its flames in an indirect way. One can say that they are partners in crime in the imposed war. Through generous donations from the Muslim treasury, the sheykhdoms have provided for the war budget of Saddam's regime. In fact, if these sheykhdoms and some other members of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council had not done so, the war would have ended at least 3 and 1/2 years ago; and so many Muslim forces would not have been wasted; and even the wronged Palestinian and Lebanese nations would have also been liberated from the bondage of the Zionists and the Phalangists.

Is it not true that the tottering pillars of the Iraqi regime have been upheld only because of petrodollars? We would not be exaggerating if we claim that these petrodollars are more criminal than chemical weapons, because before coming across the chemical weapons, we were faced with the petrodollars.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI continues:

These dollars which should have been used in the war against the usurping Zionists have been used to destroy the forces of two Islamic countries. The losses which have been inflicted upon the wronged and oppressed Iraqi [as heard] people are the results of the crimes of the petrodollars. Also tens of thousands of martyrs on the war fronts between truth and falsehood and many more war wounded are the results of petrodollar donations. If today shipping in the warm waters of the Persian Gulf and oil exports from the region are being threatened, it all stems from the same source. In other words, all the crimes which are being perpetrated against the world of Islam — from the imposed war to the slaughter of the Muslims in Lebanon, occupied Palestine, Afghanistan, Egypt, Sudan, and India — are the outcome of the petrodollars of the reactionary Arab regimes. Even a superficial glance at facts will prove this point.

Were it not for petrodollars, the Iraqi regime would not have dared start such a savage attack in the first place. Even if she had dared to obey her masters' orders, the fighters of Islam would have driven the Ba'thists out of Islamic Iraq in the first couple of

years at the latest. Most certainly, after that victory an Islamic government would have been set up in Iraq; and, side by side with the Muslim Iraqi nation, the Islamic Republic of Iran would have neutralized all the plots of world arrogance against the Muslims in the region.

Under such conditions the Russians in Afghanistan and Israel and the multinational interventionist forces in Lebanon would not have dared commit so many crimes.

In short, one should regard the petrodollars donated by Arab reactionary regimes as responsible for such calamities which are besetting the Muslims.

Apart from this fact, we come across the reactionary stance of the members of the Arab League in choosing the members of this commission.

All the members of the commission are supporters of Saddam, and each one of them has had a role in the continuation of the war.

We do not intend to go into details about this matter here. However, the point which should be emphasized is the membership of the Iraqi regime itself in the seven-member commission.

Iraqi Muslim Rebel Operations Detailed

LD181159 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that within the context of armed attacks launched by Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries against the forces of the Iraqi ruling regime, First Lieutenant 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Ubayd, from the 21st Brigade, and one of his companions were killed during a surprise attack on a vehicle of the regime's intelligence organization in Mawsil Province.

In another attack on a police station in the city of (Al-Simawah), a sharp clash ensued between Muslim revolutionaries and men stationed there, culminating in the death of an NCO and the wounding of two agents of the Baghdad regime.

It has been reported that the forces of the Saddam regime were placed on the alert in the city of (Al-Simawah) following this attack. They arrested a number of people during several search operations.

According to a report carried by the Arabic-language weekly *LIWA' AL-SADR*, during a fierce clash between Muslim revolutionaries and forces of the Saddam regime in the liberated Nakhlah region in northern Iraq, some 100 Saddamist troops were killed and more than 150 were wounded.

The weekly wrote: The Iraqi forces, in accordance with a plan previously worked out and supported by war planes and artillery, attacked the Nakhlah region liberated some time ago by Muslim revolutionaries, but were met with stubborn resistance from the Muslim revolutionaries and suffered a heavy defeat.

Former Colonel Describes Terrorists' Training

PM221152 Rome AVANTI in Italian 18 Jan 85 P 3

[Unattributed report: "Islamic and Right-Wing Terrorists Share Training Camps and Footholds"]

[Text] A former colonel of the Iranian security services, (Sa'id Moghaddam), recently fled to France, has said in an interview with the weekly *IL SABATO* (which has released a prepublication summary) that he personally trained three Italian right-wing terrorists in Iran. He added that he was "aware that at least a dozen Italians attended courses in terrorism in Iran at the so-called 'University of the Revolution.'"

(Moghaddam) said that he did not know the real identity of his pupils because they were introduced and called by aliases. "But on the basis of my discussions with them," the former Khomeynist officer explained, "I can state that they originated from anticommunist groups and nurtured what I consider to be an entirely irrational hatred of the Jews. They once boasted to me that they had belonged to a group which organized several successful actions." The three "had a fair knowledge of Arabic" but claimed to have reached Iran via Britain.

The officer said that he was sure that "there are very close links between Italian right-wing groups and representatives of the present Iranian regime."

According to (Moghaddam), Islamic terrorists in Europe "enjoy three logistical and support centers — Rome, London, and Brussels. They operate under the cover of cultural centers and are still directed by high-ranking religious leaders."

Embassy Denies Defector's Charges

LD172253 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Italy has denied the revelation made by a former Iranian secret service official who fled to France, according to whom rightwing Italian terrorists are being trained in Tehran. Groups of exiled Iranian opponents have repeatedly accused Khomeyni's regime of organizing European terrorist squads in the Middle East.

Tehran Report on Trials on Bombing of U.S. Embassy

GF201900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] The trials of another group of those involved in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy and other installations in Kuwait in December 1983 began in Kuwait yesterday. News agencies reported the start of the trial of a 22-year-old Kuwaiti Muslim named Mahdi Ghulum. It is expected that the trial of another five suspects will begin next Saturday.

According to a decision by the Kuwaiti public prosecutor, this Kuwaiti Muslim youth [word indistinct] new ideology aimed at undermining the basic Kuwaiti morale.

The Kuwaiti public prosecutor in his brief — without referring to the nature of the ideology of this Kuwaiti Muslim youth who was put to trial because of his adherence to it — added that Mahdi Ghulum distributed leaflets and publications of an ideological nature and military [word indistinct] which incited Kuwaiti youth [words indistinct]

The jihad organizations, on the eve of the trials of those who involved in the operations of the bombing of the U.S. Embassy and installations in Kuwait [words indistinct] warned the Kuwaiti lawyers [words indistinct].

Reportage on Activities of Anti-Government Rebels

'Number of Guards' Killed

GF191617 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] In the course of four armed clashes in Tehran, Kermanshah, Shiraz, and Bushehr, a number of guards of the Islamic republican regime were annihilated. According to dispatches by our correspondents, in a number of armed operations, the strugglers managed to deal crushing blows against the armed instrument of the regime of Khomeyni, the guards. We will report details of the operations in the four cities in future programs.

Automobile Set on Fire

GF211718 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday in Tehran near the Mohammad Mosque an automobile belonging to an oppressive organ of the regime was fired at with a machine gun and then set on fire by an unknown group. The vehicle caught fire when machine gun bullets struck its gasoline tank. According to a telephone report from Tehran, the automobile was a white Fiat belonging to the revolution guards command at Chaharsad Dastgah, a locality in Tehran.

Nationalist elements within the Revolution Guards organization report that some 2 weeks ago in the central region of Marivan, three Revolution Guards commanders of the Islamic Republic regime were executed while they were being watched by their colleagues on charges of not following orders and resistance to the continuation of the war.

Earlier the Islamic Republic executed 163 persons, including officers and men in several provinces, because they opposed the war.

Counterrevolutionaries Attack in Azarbayjan

LD231143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Excerpt] The Cabinet had a session this morning under the chairmanship of Mr Nateq-Nuri, the interior minister. In this session the most important current national regional and world events and affairs were discussed.

At the end of this session, in an interview with our correspondent, the minister of interior talked about the issues discussed in today's Cabinet meeting:

[Begin Nateq-Nuri recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: following his excellency the prime minister's trip to Turkey, he ordered me to take charge of the cabinet. We had a meeting and, as usual, (?after various discussions) among the reports we had an interesting report from Western Azarbayjan which showed the resistance of the Gendarmerie brothers in one of the northwestern posts. According to the reports, about 70 or 80 counterrevolutionaries attacked one of our posts. The strength of the post was 10 or 11 and, despite their small numbers, they succeeded in confronting the counterrevolutionaries and defending the post until 2030 at night.

Although some of them were wounded, they continued their resistance until relief forces went to their rescue during the night and, thank God, they have both managed to defend their post, as well as kill a number of the tiny groups and the counterrevolutionaries. These were very interesting operations, and,despite their small numbers, they succeeded in delivering blows at counterrevolutionaries; perhaps this resistance and confrontation has been without precedent. In this connection, orders were issued that these soldiers and NCO's [as heard] should also be commended by their command and by the governorate general of West Azarbayjan.

Then Mr Reyshahri submitted a report on the visit he made to Kordestan and West Azarbayjan. It was a very good report. He had meetings with executive officials and with military and security forces and they had certain suggestions. It was decided that his proposals would be followed up with His Excellency Mr Khamene'i, the president, and His Excellency Engineer Musavi when he returns. [end recording]

ETTELA'AT on Arrest of Attempted Hijackers

GF201410 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 6 Jan 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Shiraz — Twenty members of a counterrevolutionary minigroup named Fada'iyan-e Aria'i have been arrested in Shiraz in connection with a plot to hijack aircraft. Hojjat ol-Eslam Ramezani, the revolution and public prosecutor of Shiuraz told a press conference that: We have had two attempted hikackings from Shiraz Airport for Iraq since December. Following intensive efforts to identify the main elements of these plots, we have managed to arrest 20 individuals. We discovered a number of homemade bombs and other hijacking equipment. He added that these individuals had committed 20 robberies in the city.

According to Hojjat ol-Eslam Ramezani, the individuals who have been operating under the name of Fada'iyan-e Aria'i are monarchists, hypocrites, and minority and majority branch members of Feda'iyan who have been active in trying to destroy the regime. The Shiraz prosecutor then noted the level of security across the city and said that officials are working around the clock to ensure the security of the area. He noted that the individuals responsible for three recent assassinations have been

arrested, in addition to a murderer who had chopped to pieces the body of his victim.

With respect to reports of bribery, he said: We reviewed the issue some months ago and, after the arrest of Gholamhoseyn Sahebdivani who was the attorney for Shams Pahlavi, the issue has become more clear. In this connection a number of highranking officials of the municipality, gendarmerie, and a number of other organizations and office have already been arrested and a special assistant prosecutor is pursuing the matter. God willing, we will soon see the public trial of these individuals.

Regime Hiding Khomeyni's 'Critical' Condition
GF221614 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Informed sources in Tehran said that the condition of Ruhollah Khomeyni is very critical. He is unable to sit or move. Persons close to Khomeyni believe that he is also suffering from amnesia and often forgets events when describing his prison days to persons around him.

The Islamic Republic regime is trying to prevent news leaks about Khomeyni's critical condition. In Tehran, news about Khomeyni's critical condition is rife and Islamic Republic officials, occasionally, in order to neutralize such news, announce that regime officials met Ruhollah Khomeyni on such and such an occasion.

Tehran Turkish Notes U.S. Moves Regarding Cyprus
GF211713 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Denktas-Kiprianou Talks at The United Nations"]

[Excerpts] The Greek Cypriot president of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, and the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, Rauf Denktas, met at UN headquarters in New York on 17 January to negotiate establishing an integral island. Their talks were carried out in stages. While the first and the second rounds were held in an atmosphere of understanding with the help (?of the United Nations), circles close to the Greek and Turkish Cypriot delegations disclosed at the end of the third round that the plan drawn up by the UN secretary general made no reference to the resolution of the main differences.

Taking into consideration the view that every effort made to rectify the situation in Cyprus should be within the UN initiatives, the UN secretary general put forward a number of proposals aimed at unifying the two sides on the island. The proposals were based on the following two points — the question of setting up the government and a change of view on the part of the Turkish and Greek Cypriots regarding the division of the island.

In the end, the Greek Cypriot communist and the Greek [word indistinct] gave a positive reply to the UN secretary general. However, the Turkish Government and the Turkish Cypriot Government openly opposed this, saying that the only way to resolve the Cyprus question was through direct talks between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities. The sides sat at the negotiating table with a 6-year-long friction between them.

It is expected that the two sides will be able to resolve their differences in their talks to a certain extent. Otherwise, the United States will move to benefit from the dispute over Cyprus with a view to creating a new state of affairs in that strategically important island -- a state of affairs which will be to the U.S. advantage.

To date, the United States has taken an intricate approach toward the question of Cyprus. It even abstained in the UN Security Council vote on the exchange of ambassadors between the new republic in the Turkish sector of Cyprus and Turkey. This seemingly impartial stand by the United States might create opportunities for it. In fact, the Turkish press wrote some time ago that the United States intends to establish two bases in Cyprus -- one in the south and the other in the north.

It is obvious that the establishment of such bases will consolidate the U.S. position in the Mediterranean.

Regime To Boost Television Transmission to Gulf
GF211727 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Nationalists within the radio television organization of the Islamic Republic report that the regime plans to soon begin building a television booster station near Bastak in Laristan so that Islamic Republic television programs may be broadcast to the Persian Gulf states.

This latest propaganda effort by the regime is being planned because the propaganda programs of the Islamic Republic have proved a total failure outside the country and the regime's propaganda media have few customers.

Nationalist elements say that the southern regions of the country, especially the coastal regions of the Persian Gulf, ignore the television programs of the Islamic Republic and instead watch television programs from Arab countries.